

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged vertically, each representing a different value of  $n$  (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120). The x-axis for all histograms is labeled 'x' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'count' and ranges from 0 to 100. As  $n$  increases, the distribution of  $x$  becomes more concentrated around zero, with the peak count increasing significantly.

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**<400> 3**

